BRW-YORK DARLY TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1860

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FOREIGN NEWS.

THE DUKE OF GENOA'S PROSPECTS IMPROVING.

MADRID, Monday, Nov. 1, 1869. The prospect of an agreement in the Cortes on the choice of a King improves. It is now known that 141 Deputies are pledged to vote for the Duke

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS. The Ministerial crisis is still pending. Gen. Prim is making strenuous efforts to retain at least one Unionist in the Cabinet.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 1, 1869. The Times, in an article on the situation in Spain, foresees that the understanding between Prim and Serrano must end. The election of a King affords the best opportunity they could have for a dissolution of partnership, which could otherwise hardly be effected without a disastrous outbreak. The Unionists have no chance of success. After a week's vain debate in the Cortes the Ministers of that party have resigned. Serrano must follow them, and then Prim remains master, a situation which suits him. At least he wishes to have the substance of power under some one invested with its semblance. For the past year Serrano has served as a cloak for his ambition. If Serrano withdraws, and the Duke of Genoa is not brought in, then Prim stands forth, exposed to the envy of the great and the rancor of the small, alone between friends who do not trust him and enemies who, when the time comes, will not

FRANCE. PARIS TRANQUIL.

PARIS. Monday, Nov. 1, 1869. The city remains perfectly tranquil. All symptoms

of agitation have disappeared. WHAT THE EMPRESS HAS TO DO WITH CONVO-CATION-THE IRRECONCILABLES AND THEIR

Paris. Oct. 15 .- The sarcasms and angry remon strances of the irreconcilables, in the Rappel, the Réforme, and the Kereil ; the sensible arguments and earnest deprecation of the moderate liberals in the Moniteur, the Siécle, and the Liberté; even the admissions, apologies, and muddy attempts at defense of the ultra-conservative and imperialist organs, the Constitutionnel and the Pays, have not been able to draw forth from the Government either a statement of reasons for the unconstitutional and unwise prolongation of the time for calling together the Chambers, or a proclamation of a change of ministers, the only device by which, under the circumstances, the unfortunate decree of the 2d of October could be withdrawn, and the evil results to which it is almost certain to give rise be lessened, if they could not be altogether prevented. For even conservatives like the Constitutionnel admit, in substance if not in form, that the pushing off the convocation of the Chambers to so late a day as the 29th of November if not a crime is, at least, a blunder, and a blunder, too, for which there is no good excuse to be given. One reason for the choice of so late a day was early set affoat by Madame Rumor: that it was to enable Eugenie to kill two birds with one stone-to go to Egypt, and to take her accustomed place at the coun cil-table when the Chambers are called together. If the day for their meeting had been the 26th of this month she could not, of course, have made her Eastern trip; and, indeed, it was said that when there seemed reason to think the earlier, constitutional, date would be decided upon, Eugenie at once gave up her journey, and only resumed her preparation for it when assured by her husband that he would not allow any absurd predilections in favor of his own Constitution to interfere with her wishes. That Eugenie had anything to do with the final, unlucky decision, has been strongly denied, with a semi-official air by, I believe, the Patrie, and, it was added, at the same time, that the popular notion that the Empress exercises a great influence upon the policy of the Government, is equally mistaken. I doubt if this point-blank assertion found many so credulous as to believe it. That Eugenie has always meddled in politics, and that she still does so; that she is, as is quite natural, always maneuvering for her son; and that, in case a regency is, for any reason, made necessary, she will make a stroke for the regency in her own person; that she is the life and soul of the French movement against Italy, and that she sent the soldiers to Rome, and kept them there-who, outside of a little circle of Imperialists, does not believe? And the belief of a whole population, strengthened by years of observation upon passing events, is not to be broken up by a simple newspaper paragraph. What makes it likely enough that the wishes and interests of Eugenie may have been consulted in fixing so late a day for the convocation, that it is the only reason which has been suggested that has any reason in it. It cannot have been on account of Louis Napoleon's health, for that

It is greatly to be regretted that the brilliant, ac complished, and thoroughly earnest men who lead the party of the irreconcilables do not possess the one gift of tact or common sense; for it is only the lack of this that prevents their being leaders in the best meaning of that word One dislikes to see men who can show the wit, the keen perception of the political situation, the tenacity of argument, that are displayed every day in the Rappel, lending themselves to such silly devices as dating their paper * 34 Vendémiaire au '78," and talking about Citoyen Rochefort and Citoyen Lisajaray, while the same number will bear the date "15th Octobre, 1869," and speak of Jules Ferry and Jules Favre as "Messieurs." This attempt to force the new wine of Nineteenth Century into the old bottles of the Eighteenth, will only end as ridic ulously as all such experiments must. I can hardly believe that such men as Rochefort, Philippe Burty, Auguste Vacqueré, Edgar Quinet or, even. Charles Hugo, really wish to see the days of '28 return in France, or the guillotine to be set up again in the Place de la Concorde. They talk as if they did, or. at least, their newspapers do, but if the dead past bould once return in reality, they would n't like it. What they want and what all fair-minded Frenchthen want, what even Conservative Frenchmen are willing to see is a revolution and a thorough one, but only provided that it comes peaceably and slowly as all good things come that are to last, and it really looks now as if such a revolution were being brought about in France to-day. Still, no one knows what

was as completely restored a week ago as it is ever

likely to be. The Legislative body, then, will have

to wait for the return of Her Majesty, as the trains

for Verseilles had to wait the other day for her

departure! I may add, here, that if the French

people are expected to believe that Louis Napoleon's

wife plays no part in politics, the Italian people, ac-

cording to all accounts, are by no means of that

opinion. Officially her reception in Vienna has been

all that could have been desired, and the people

have thronged in crowds to see the fire-works and

illuminations, but Eugenie herself has been treated

by the people with merely respectful politeness,

mingled with a natural curiosity.

GERMANY.

A FAST DAY APPOINTED.

BERLIN, Monday, Nov. 1, 1869. A royal decree has been promulgated, appointing the 10th of November as a day of fasting and prayer. The decree refers to the great religious movements which now agitate Europe, and calls upon the people to petition for Divinefguidance and protection.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 1, 1869. Sir Richard Grosvenor, the Marquis of Westminster, died yesterday, aged 74. LAND TENURES -- A MEETING BROKEN UP BY

FENIANS. DUBLIN, Monday, Nov. 1, 1869. A meeting was held at Limerick last night to dis-

cuss the fixity of land tenure. During the evening. the proceedings were violently interrupted by persons who shouted for amnesty to the Fenians, and making a rush for the platform, took possession of it They then proceeded to smash the furniture, and ended by entirely destroying the platform. Attempts were made to restore order without success, and the meeting was broken up amid great excitement and confusion. A public meeting at Cayan, yesterday adopted resolves condemning any parliamentary bill for Ireland which may not provide for the fixity of land tenure.

ENGLISH EDUCATION-PROCEEDINGS OF THE

GREAT CONFERENCE. BIRMINGHAM, Oct. 15 .- England has become ensible that the working class John Bull, is not an educated animal; and that in the race of international competition he is being left behind. The working class American man is plainly in advance of him; and Uncle Sam is not so proud of the emigrant Britisher as he would be were he a little better educated. English mechanics write home, reporting that their children get an education in the States which they could never have got at home. Mr. Dixon, M. P., a brother-in-law of the Right Honorable Mr. IStansfeld, M. P., and colleague of Mr. Bright in the representation of Birmingham, has founded the Educational League, joining himself with a few other gentlemen, who have given £1,000 each; £8,000 were subscribed before issuing the pro gramme, which amount has since been increased to £12,000. This week a conference is held here to inaugurate the League, Mr. Dixon presides. A manifest reticence marked the statements from the chair. It was clear that the religious party had been consulted and the religious element was to be admitted. The Bible may be read in the schools, and religious teaching which is unsectarian (if anybody knows what that is) may be given. This is, in the opinion of the new Leaguers, a necessity of policy as the great majority of the English people, they think, go in for the "religious element." And it seems to be assumed that all other parties are to be content with this, and rather grateful that nothing worse is imposed upon them. It is well known that great numbers of men of selence, and of men of free thought are not content with this programme, and are reluctant to have put upon workingmen, who may share their views, the necessity of combatting the inculcations of the schoolmaster, who, while forbidden to teach sectarianism, is to have the great Book of all sectaries placed in his hands. Besides, a larger body of persons, who have pride in their piety, are unwilling to have the things of God taught second-hand by overworked, harrassed, and oft-reluctant teachers, who, as one of the speakers said, illustrate the precept, "God is Love," by an incontinent application of the birch. Even Congregationalist ministers, the Rev. Mr. Dale, for instance, who succeeds a famous Evangelical preacher in this town, the Rev. John Angell James, professed to bave no wish that his duties as a minister should be delegated in this ignominious way. All these persons are ignored in the Birmingham scheme. But this platform of exclusion is not likely to stand. Nearly every speaker declared in favor of secular education. Ireland, which has been a great trouble to England, bids fair to be its salvation in the matter of national education. The Roman Catholics there being 5,000,000, to less than 1,000,000. Protestants, to permit denominational education there, or ever religious education, however unsectarian, would bring the priests to the front, and put Catholicism in the ascendency very shortly. Secular education is a necessity in Ireland. It is well-favored in Scotland. The Scotch being clearheaded, and looking to a practical education, prefer a secular one, to be su the schools, and religious teaching which is unsectarian (if anybody knows what that is) may be given. This is,

Dawson, another speaker, said, "education in England must come at last."

Yet it is a matter of singular experience that the Birmingham scheme, begins in timidity and compromise. Out of three nations here, secular instruction is a necessity in one, a preference in another, and not unacceptable in a third. But this National League proposes the lesser and unnational programme. Mr. Lloyd Jones, on the part of workingmen, pointed out that while they were squabbling in England whether education should be theological, other nations were educating their people, who competed with England, not in their creeds, but in coal and from manufactures and commerce. Sir Christopher Eawlinson said boldly. "You cannot base education in England on religion. You must therefore base religion on education."

Dr. Rowland Williams of Broadchalks, a reverend clergyman, famed as an "essayst and reviewer," prosecuted for heresy, read a paper. "Broadchalks," as he was profanely called, is a quiet, thoughtful-looking, short-statured man, with a square brain of power. Another paper was contributed by H. J. Slack, a London barrister, editor of The Intellectual Observer and Weekly Times, a clever, clear-headed publicist, with a biting tongue and pen. Mr. Winterbottom, M. P. for Stroud, a lawyer who does not believe in speaking unless something has to be said, but who can say it very effectually when he pleases. pen. Mr. Winterbottom, M. P. for Stroud, a lawyer who does not believe in speaking unless something has to be said, but who can say it very effectually when he pleases. Mr. Edmund Potter, M. P. for Carlisle, a manufacturer, who has a passion for political economy and scientific progress, is also here, and Mr. Edwin Chadwick, C. B., whom Mr. J. S. Mill declares to be the best informed politician and publicist of our time. The Hon. Auberon Herbert, a brother of the Earl of Carnaryon, entered upon a powerful defense of secular education. Young, handsome, with a clear, ringing voice, a style of speech marked by force and carnestness, his paper was much applauded. The Rev. Mr. Gordon of Evesham, a minister of considerable power and fidelity to mental liberty, endeavored to move a resolution in-tended to define the term unsectarian as implying per-fect neutrality as to the religious element. Firm in its limidity the League shunted the just proposal which had ort of pearly every speaker.

NOTHING KNOWN OF THE LILIAN OR TEASER-

HAVANA, Nov. 1 .- The first meeting of the Club at the Casino Espanol was held on Saturday evening. Doctor Baxeres commenced to make a political speech, but the audience refused to listen, and hissed him from the tribune. Nothing is known here of the movements of the steamers Lilian and Teaser in addition to the accounts received from New-York. Skirmishes are of daily occurrence in the Cinco Villas district. The volunteers of Trinidad captured a number of wooden cannon, which were found in some intrenchments abandoned by the Cubans. The Spanish war steamer Almanza arrived to-day, with sailors for the fleet.

THE CASE OF THE HORNET.

The Government has received the decision of the United States Commissioners at Wilmington, N. C., before whom 25 officers of the steamer Hornet were arraigned for violating the neutrality laws. According to the decision, but two acts were shown to have been committed within a marine league of the United Statesnamely, the chlistment of one man by one of the defendants named Gordon, and the taking in of a cargo of coal from the James Fredmore. The evidence showed that when the Hornet received the arms, stores and men she was more than three miles from shore, and consequently without the jurisdiction of the United States. Capt Higgins and 14 of his officers were consequently discharged, and seven were committed to appear at the term of the United States District Court which was to meet at Wilmington to-day. The Government rounsel moved for the discharge of the seven officers held on their own recognizance, but the \$500 bail was insisted

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

On Saturday five more of the Spanish gunboat fleet arrived from Mystic, and were moored at the foot of Thirteenth-st., North River, where they will receive their machinery and final equipment. The probability their machinery and final equipment. The probability is that the question of their Governmental supervision will not be decided until after Congress meets, but the work on them is going on as if there was no obstacle in the way of their sailing as rapidly as each one is completed. It is said that the contractor, Mr. John Ericcson, in addition to these thirty vessels, is designing vessels for other foreign governments, which probably will be constructed in the Navy-Yards of their several countries. The naval tugs still continue their vigilant watch over the Spanish canoneras, and will do so for some time to spine. The Revenue Cutters also keep a bright look out apon them.

PATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY BETWEEN FARMERS. LOUISVILLE, Nov. 1 .- A fatal shooting affray occurred yesterday morning, as Tates Creek, eight miles from Lexington, between Ryland Todhunter and Joseph Robinson, two neighboring farmers. It seems that some fox hunters had torn down the fences separating the farms, and Todhunter's mules entered Robinson's cornfield. Enraged at the damage done his corn. Robinson sint and wounded three of the mnies. While on his way to get a doctor, Todhunter met Robinson, and asked him if the mules had been shot by him. Robinson answered affirmatively, and while endeavoring to draw a pistol, Yodhunter fired upon him, the shots taking effect in the abdomen and breast, from the effects of which he died soon after. Techunter has been arrested and committed to jail. from Lexington, between Ryland Todhunter and Joseph

THE SCHISM IN THE MORMON CHURCH. Sr. Louis, Nov. 1.-An Omaha dispatch says that parties from Sait Lake report that several Mormon dignituries connected with the Zion Cooperative Association, have been publicly excommunicated by the Mormon Considerable excitement prevailed among their

THE CHAMPION FOUR-OARED RACE. WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 1.—The four-oared race for \$1,000 and the championship of the United States, between the Stephen Salisbury, fr., eres of this city and the Nephuse crew of Boston, is to take place on Lake Quinsigamond on Tauraday, the 4th inst.

A TWO HUNDRED MILE RACE. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—The two hundred mile race, yesterday, with relays of norses, for \$1,000, was won by Neil Maury. Time-8 hours, 59 minutes. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1869.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT-THE GEORGIA STATE COL-ORED CONVENTION - SUIT AGAINST THE TENNESSEE RAILROADS-COLORED EMIGRA-

WASHINGTON.

TION TO THE COTTON STATES-REPORT OF THE FIRST AUDITOR. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON. Monday, Nov. 1, 1869. As an evidence of the retrenchment policy of the present Administration, and the saving made in one instance since Gen. Grant came into power, it is ascertained that there were 3,000 employés in the Treasury Department on the 4th of March last, and at the present the reduction amounts to about 600 in the Treasury alone, which, at the average pay of employés, will amount to \$70,000 per month. General complaint has been made that the Administration had discharged all the capable men in the Departments, and appointed new clerks, merely on the score of politics, but it appears that of the present Treasury force four-fifths are old employes. No reduction has been made in the Interior Department, excepting the discharge of 40 temporarily; there are about 800 employes, 150 of whom are new. The force in the War Department has been reduced by about 200 discharges, and very few new appointments have been made. There are but a very few changes in the State Department, and no reduction. The largest relative num-ber of changes has been made in the Post-Office Department, owing to the extravagance of ex-Gov. Randall in the management of the Department, and the number of employés whom he employed contrary to law. Gen. Terrill found 60 female clerks in the Dead Letter Office more than were allowed by law. It is believed that a saving to the Government in Department employés alone will amount in the present year to no less than \$2,000,000, much of which would have gone to the retail traders of Washington.

Some of the Democratic papers have asserted that the Navy Department has been very extravagant. The following figures, showing what the extravagane amounts to, are furnished by Admiral Porter. It must be remembered that on the 4th of March, 1869, no vessel could have been put in readiness for sea under six months, and since then the Navy Department have prepared and are preparing for sea, iron-clad and wooden vessels to the number of 40. The expenses of the Navy Department from March 1, 1869, to Nov. 1, 1869, amount to \$2,196,785 per nonth on an average. During the last seven months of Johnson's administration the expense amounted to \$2,617,384 per month-\$420,000 per month in favor of the present Administration. During the last three months of Secretary Welles's official life the expenses were \$2,834,044 per month, a difference of \$637,219 per month in favor of the present Administration; and in the last fifteen months of the late Administration the expenses averaged \$2,631,180 per month, while the expenses since March & have averaged only \$2,196,000 per month, a difference in favor of the present Government of \$435,180 per month. Since the present Administration has been in office all the work has been done under the eight-hour system.

The Georgia State Colored Convention, which met at Macon last week, adjourned on Saturday. It numbered 206 delegates, representing 56 counties, resulted in the formation of an organization to be called the "State Mechanics' and Laborers' Association," and provided for local Workingmen's Unions. They also recommended the formation of auxiliary Workingmomen's Associations. In the resolutions adopted they deciared that capital could only be safe when the laborer is protected, and labor is paid its just reward; they also declared that capital could have no advantage over united labor, and that there was no antagonism between the two when justice was done; they recommended the organization of Cooperative Supply Clubs and associations for the purchase of lands, urged the withdrawal of women from field labor whenever possible, and recommended the formation of clubs among those employed on plantations for material defense. An excellent report on education was presented, and the establishment of a paper to support the movement was determined upon, of which the Hon. H. M. Turner is to be editor. A series of strong resolutions favoring emigration, declaring that there is no antagonism between them and any foreign labor, and offering a welcome to the Chinese here, passed unanimously. Reports were made from the several counties represented, showing that in four-fifths of them a frightful state of disorder prevails. Thirty murders, five of them women, were reported as having occurred during the last six months. Most of the assassins were known, and are yet at large. In only two instances have arrests been made. Only one man to ten years's imprisonment. In 36 countles schools were reported, the highest number in any one being 11, with 1,500 scholars. In 13 counties there were but two schools, and in 10 others but 1 each. The day wages reported ranged from 25 to 75 cents, and monthly wages from \$5 to \$10. Yearly wages averaged \$50. In nearly every county great complaint is made of employers failing to fuitili their contracts, and that the laborers have been cheated out of their share of the crops. Only five counties were reported wherein the blacks obtain justice from the civil irts. As this is the first Convention of the kind which has been held in the South, its proceedings are of more than ordinary interest. Before the adjournment, delegates were appointed to the National Convention to be held here in December. Similar conventions will soon be held in nearly all the Southern States.

At the close of the war the Government sold to certain railroads in East Tennessee an amount of rolling stock and supplies. These claims amount to the following sums: Against East Tennessee and Georgia Company, \$356,000; against East Tennessee and Virginia Company. \$250,000. The roads claim from the Government for rolling stock and material turned over, and for the use and occupation of the roads by Government from 1863 to 1865, as follows: East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, \$700,000 . East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, about \$650,000. The Government, to secure its claims, began suit in the U. S. Court at Knoxville, by filing bills in chancery, and praying for appointment of receivers and an injunction. The motion for injunction and receivers will be argued before Judge Swayne, in this city, on Thursday. The case will be argued for the Government by Stanley Matthews and Aaron F. Perry of Cincinnatt, and District Attorney Camp of Knoxville, and for the railroads by Col. John Baxter, and Thos. A. R. Neison,

A letter from Richmond, Va., says that for the last two week the trains going South from there have been crowded with colored people-immigrants to the cotton, rice, and sugar country. The writer says: "The movement of the negroes to the far South under the inducements of a more genial climate and high wages is assummg large proportions. The colored labor of the country is gravitating to the localities it is best adapted to, and eving a clear field here for the Northern and European emigrants. The negroes are daily leaving the state under contracts, in parties ranging from 25 to 100. They de not all go directly to the cotton field or sugar plantation, 500, for instance, being called for and rapidly responding to work on the Chattanooga Railroad. They will ultimately, no doubt, fulfill their mission in the culture of

Mr. Delano, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has addressed a communication to the Secretary of the Treasury setting forth that the tax on malt liquors is not fully collected, owing to several causes, among them that rev enue stamps are used two, three, and four times over by means of fraudulent processes of removing the evidences of cancelation, and also that counterfeit stamps are used in numerous cases. Commissioner Delano suggests a circular from the Secretary addressed to supervisors, collectors, and assessors, requesting all possible information on the subject and such mention of means for prevention of frauds as may occur to these officers. The Secretary of the Treasury will issue the circular in a few days in accordance with the suggestion of Commissioner Delano

Representatives of the Memphis. El Paso and Pacific Railroad deny the truthfulness of the charge in a Chicago paper that Congress will next session be asked by that Company to appropriate several million dollars for aid for constructing that road. They say no appropriation has been asked nor suggested by them, and all they have heretofore sought and all they propose to ask of Congress at the coming session is the right of way through the

Senator Morton and Representatives Bingham and Butler have prepared speeches in advocacy of the cause of Cuba, which they will deliver soon after the assembling of Congress. Mr. Bingham, it will be remembered, was opposed to Cuban recognition in the last session, but has become convinced during the recess that the revolution has assumed a magnitude which warrants encouragement by our Government.

Chief-Engineer King, in charge of the Bureau of Engineering in the Navy Department, has returned here from a tour of mepection of the naval stations on the Pacific. He reports that the Navy-Yard at Mare Island. San Francisco, when completed, will be the finest in the

Sister Leretto, the Mother Superior of the Providence Hospital in this city, died here yesterday. She will be remembered as a friend of the late Thaddeus Stevens, who she nursed during his last illness.

Gen. Charles K. Gardner died to-night, aged 83 years. He has filled many important offices, having been Adjutant-General of the Army, Surveyor-General of Oregon, Postmaster of this city, and Sixth Auditor of the Treas-

The Louisiana Congressmen are trying to induce Secre tary Robeson to recommend the establishment of a Navy-Yard at New-Orleans. They set forth the claims of the Crescent City in preference to Mound City, Ill., at which place it is also contemplated to make a permanent Navy-

The report of the First Auditor of the Treasury gives the following statistics of the business of his bureau during the past year: The number of accounts adjusted was 13,352; reports and certificates recorded, 10,859; letters written, 1,900; letters recorded, 1,900; powers of attorney registered, 4,295; acknowledgments of faccounts written, 8,143; requisitions answered, 352; and judiciary emolument accounts entered and filed, 467. The follow ing are the receipts and disbursements :

RECEIPTS.	But and the second
Collectors of customs	\$203,579,806 99
Collectors under Steamboat act	199,643 69
Internal and coastwise intercourse	46,076 08
Captured and abandoned property	3,313,492 27
Mints and assay offices	23,906,238 42
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	701,803 60
Seamen's wages forfeited, &c	1,767 57
Lading fees	13,489 61
The state of the s	-
Total	\$231,762,318 23
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Collectors as disbursing agents of the	**********
Treasury. Official emoluments of collectors, naval offi-	\$8,122,534 46
Official emolaments of collectors, naval offi-	
eers, and surveyors Excess of deposits for unascertained du-	1,795,595 61
Debentures, drawbacks, bounties, and al-	2,964,039 83
Debentures, drawbacks, bounties, and al-	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.
lowances	556,966 13
Special examiner of drugs	3,333 33
Superintendents of lights	1,347,256 06
Agents of marine hospitals	426,496 89
Accounts for duties illegally exacted, fines	
remitted, judgments satisfied, &c	247,925 77
Judiciary accounts	2,207,412 33
Disbursements for revenue cutters	524,590 80
Redemption of the public debt and interest.	618,269,985 27
Pay of janitors of public buildings	4,089 20
Sales of seized goods	12,305 09
California land claims	1,570 00
Inspectors of steam vessels	41,832 97
Public printing	1,729,344 91
Insane Asylum, District of Columbia	132,020 12
Columbia Institution for Deaf and Dumb	30.887 46
Columbia Hospital for Women	22,195 04
Providence Hospital	8,914 58
Erection of Department of Agriculture	27,278 84
New dome, Capitol extension, &c	169,495 49
Designated depositories for contingent ex-	
penses	5,032 05
Fire and burglar-proof vaults for deposi-	** *** **
tories	11,255 43
Construction and repairs of public buildings	2,921,778 74
Life-saving station	23,931 73
Timber agenta	2,986 82
Compensation and mileage of members of	100 000 00
the Senate and House of Representatives	159,341 50
Contingent expenses of Senate and House,	
and of the several Departments	3,653,307 87
Mints and assay offices	22,397,774 90

Disbursing clerks for paying salaries
Withdrawals of applications for patents.
Treasurer of the United States, for general

1,116,550,462 91

the Treasury ...

302,713 43 ner of Public Buildings... The Auditor adds to his statement of account a brief escription of the various details of the business in his flice. Returns are now received from 135 districts and orts. These returns are distributed about equally beports. These returns are distributed about equally between 1s desks. The clerks must have a good knowledge of the tariff laws, as well as be good accountants. The accounts are very numerous and intricate. The Judiciary division is highly important, embracing the adjustment of all judiciary accounts. The business in the U.S. Courts have doubled since the close of the Rebellion. In the examination and adjustment of all judiciary accounts, it is necessary not only to hold the fee bill of Congress in memory, but also to be acquainted with all of the many decisions of the Atterney-tieneral and of the Secretary of the luteitor, and to be able readily to apply the same to any charge that may be presented. To the Redemption and Interest Division is assigned all accounts of the United States Treasury, and all fiscal agents of the Treasury bepartment. During the fiscal year there have been received in connection with the Registered Board Department, alone, examined, registered, filed, and listed for the use of fiscal agents, 2,26 general and permanent powers of attorney and testamentary evidence of the administration of estates, exclusive of the large mass of powers of attorney to cover special payments, which, The number of registered and coupon bond accounts stated during the year represent a sum of \$132,536,68 55. The floating debt or currency obligations—Treasury notes, certificates of deposit, &c.—are diminishing in number, but are still largely represented in the Bureau. All the United States Mint accounts are looked after in this Department. An infinitude of other comparatively petty accounts, too, must be attended to, such as accounts of Secretaries and Governors of the Territories, of army officers for captured and abandoned property, salaries of the Supreme Court, District Judges, U. S. Attorneys, Marshals and Inspectors. The cotton accounts, too, are an important feature, embracing all dealings of the United States with the cotton agents. Then the Warehouse and Hond accounts require close attention. The object of these accounts is to trace every importation on which duty is not immediately paid. The amount embraced in the accounts of the U. S. Treasurer for the year ending June 20, 1869, is \$1,116,556,461 91.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR INSTALLED IN OFFICE-APPOINTMENTS-DEATH OF AN IN-DIAN CHIEF.

(GENERAL PRESS DISPATCIL) Mr. Belkuap made his appearance at the War Department about 9 o'clock this morning, and a few moments afterward the oath of office was administered. At 10 o'clock the officers of the army on duty at this station called on the new Secretary, and were personally introduced by Gen. Sherman.

salied on the new Secretary, and were personally intro-luced by Gen. Sherman.

The President has appointed Francis Springer to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of lowa, vice Gen. Belknap, appointed Secretary of War; John M. Bailey, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourteenth District of New-York.

J. W. Bear has been appointed Special Agent for the Preasury Department, with his station at Baltimore, Md.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received official information of the death of Satanta, late chief of the Kiowas, and leader of the Indians in the desperate Wachita River light with the forces under Gen. Custar about a year ago.

Klowas, and leader of the Indians in the desperate Wachita River fight with the forces under Gen. Custar about a year ago.

Secretary Boutwell writes the following reason, to a Boston gold broker, for not selling gold there: "I found, upon inquiry, that the receipts of gold at the Boston Custom-House do not exceed the payments, hence we could not sell gold in Boston without shipping it from New-York, while in all other cities where gold is sold in small quantities the receipts exceed all ordinary payments in coin. Upon these facts I have declined to make sales in Boston and incur the expense and risk of moving coin."

The American Union Aradical of Hierature, Science, and Art, completed its organization this evening. Its membership includes many of the most eminent men of learning in this community. Dr. John W. Draper of the New-York University was unantmously elected President, and has accepted. The Vice-Presidents are Judge Casey of the Court of Claims, the Rev. Dr. Sampson, President of Columbia College, and Judge J. W. Borthy, formerly of Onio, A. R. Spofford, Librarian of the Congressional Library, was chosen Cago-ganding Secretary, and W. D. Gallagher, formerly a joursallist of Cincinnati, Recording Secretary. The Academy is formed on the most liberal principles, without restriction as to the number of its incembers. In its general object and scope it is designed to serve the purposes and accomplish the usefulness attained by the French Academy.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. Stephen C. Miller, editor of The Pulaski Aaron Nalhardt of Baltimore, aged 88 years, committed suicide by hanging. The Alta California and The San Francusco Times have been consol

....Sherwood Sterling, President of the City al Bank of Bridgeport, Conn., died on Admiral Farragut and family left Chicago rday, for the East. The Admiral was yet quite when he started.Capt. Stephen Cornell of the Revenue Cutter Chase died at Ogdensburg, N. Y., on Sunday. He was a resident of the village.

....George Gienger, manager on the farm of Reverdy Johnson, Jr., in Baltimore County, committed smicide on Saturday by hanging. ... A fire at Napoleon, Ohio, yesterday con-sumed the business portion of the town. The total loss in \$35,350; the insurance will not exceed \$5,000.

.Three soldiers while out hunting, twelve miles from Fort Fetterman, were surprised by Indians and two of them killed. Their bodies have been re

.... The last rail of the New-York and Oswego Midland Rallroad, completing the line between Oswego and Nortick, Chenango County, was laid last Harmony Hall, at Groton, Mass., was troyed by fire on Sunday. It was occupied by Messrs. rell & Balch, cheese factory; a confectionery saloon, a fire company; less, \$5,000; insured for \$5,000.

During a row in Toronto on Saturday, between a white man named Mathew Kayanugh and a colored burber named John A. Richard, the latter stabbed

Kavanagh in the back of the neck with a pair of seissors, killing him instantly.

...Mr. John A. Norman, veteran editor of The New-Albany (Indiana) Daily Ledger, the oldest daily in Indiana, was suddenly stricken with apoplexy on Sau-day, and died in a short time. Mr. Norman has occu-pied the editorial chair for a period of 22 years.

John W. Tracey having resigned the office of General Superintendent of the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Rallroad, Hugh Riddle, late General Seperintendent of the New-York and Erie Railway, has been appointed. Mr. Tracy remains the President of the

...The safe of the American Express Com-pany on board the steamboat Andy Johnson at St. Louis was robbed on Sunday of about \$2,500. The key of the safe was stolen from the messenger while he was asleep. The night watchman of the steamer has been arrested on

... Policeman Scullates of Norfolk, who was on trial before the Corporation Court for shooting and killing private Smith of the 17th United States Infantry, has been turned over to the military authorities, in compliance with an order from Gen. Canby. He is to be tried by a military commission.

....Ad. Cole, the notorious desperado, who created an excitement in Albany a few weeks since by sheoting at the police, broke jail yesterday, and made good his escape. He was accompanied by John O'Delly, confined on a charge of burglary. The Shoriff has offered a reward for their capture.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 .- The following is a statement of the Public Debt of the United States on the

1st day of November, 1869;		
### DEBT BEARING INTERE Character of Interest In	Amount Outstanding. \$20,000,000 7,022,000 18,415,000	Accraed luterest. \$333,333,333 117,033,333 368,300,00
July 17 and } Bonds, 1881 6 per ct	189,317,600	3,786,352 00
Aug. 5, '61, 5 October 1891	514,771,600 75,000,000 194,567,390 2,892,500 195,561,790 200,372,250 372,598,950 42,559,350 42,559,350	15,443 145 00 1,500,000 00 1,621,394 17 116,475 00 3,766,839 90 6,699,817 50 6,650,979 00 7,591,779 00 650,787 00
Total	4.2 107 936 990	6 40 274 107 33

Conpone due, not presented for payment ... Character of Amount Issue. Rate. outstanding. Acts. March 2, 1067, and March 2, 1807. and July 2, 1806...... Certificates..... 3 per ct.... \$47,640,000 \$1,071,900 to July 23, 1808..... Navy Pens. Fd. 3 per ct.... 14,000,000 140,000 to DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATCRITY.

Acts. of Issue. Rate. Ontataoding. Interest. April 5, 1842. Bonds. 6 per ct. \$46,000.09 \$360.00 \$460.0 June 30, 64, & } Treas. Notes, 3 ys. 73-10 p.c. 457,400 00 .. \$4,389,986 64 \$570,993 16 DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Character of Issue. Amount outstanding. Demand Notes.... uly 17, 1061. cts. 12, 1062. Feb. 25, July 11, 1062. March 3, 1863. uly 17, 62. U. S. Legal Tender Notes.... 356,000,000 00 # 421,880,250 H3

Amount outstanding \$421,800,220 % 4,339,936 64 occured interest to date and coupous due not presented 53,907,736.74 for payment

. \$2,649,634,744 26 crosed thereon.

18,290,001 47

18,290,001 47

18,290,001 47

18,290,001 47

18,200,746 56... 187.573,754 90

Amount of public debt less cash, Sinking Fund, and Decrease of Public Debt during the past month.... Decrease since March 1, 7880.....

nion Pac. Co. 6 p. c. .. P. East Div., 6 p. c. . Coux City & Pac., 6 p. c Central Pacific, 6 p. c.

Cent. Branch U. P. to assignees of Atchison and Pike's Peak, ±67,188,320 00 Total issue.... Balance of interest paid by United States . . Balance of interest pad by United States. \$3,145,02 30
The fotegoing is a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department at the close of business on the last day of October, 1869. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,

THE BIELE PROHIBITED IN THE CINCINNATI PUBLIC SCHOOLS. CINCINNATI, Nov. 1.-The Board of Education voted at midnight on the resolutions prohibiting the reading of the Bible, &c., in public schools, which were

Secretary of the Treasury.

carried, yeas 22, nays 14. WRECK OF A BOSTON WHALER:

IGHT DAYS WITHOUT FOOD-TWENTY-TWO

EIGHT DAYS WITHOUT FOOD—TWENTY-TWO LIVES LOST.

The Hartford Courant published a detailed account of the wreck of the whaling schooner Susan N. Smith, of Boston, in August last, and the suffering of the crew for eight days without food or water. The story is told by Capt. Job. R. Rounseville master of the vessel, who has just arrived in Hartford. The schooner sailed from Boston on the 20th of Feb. 1868, on a general whaling voyage in the Atlantie Ocean, with a crew of eighteen seamen besides the captain, his wife and two children. On the 28th of August the wind had been blowing fresh, and continued into the nicht, but it was nothing like a gale of wind. At 2 o'clock the next might, so severe was the tempest that all hands were called to close reef the sails. Half an hour later the wind blew a perfect hurricane, yet under close sail the vessel was kept off before it and plunged madly through the heavy sea, the high, rolling waves making clear over her decks and sweeping every portable thing away. At 3 o'clock, the gale still growing mora furnous, tore the sails from their fastenings, as if they were paper balloons, and, at the same time, a heavy sea washed the decks from stem to stern again, and every small beat was carried into the ocean. The vessel than run under bare poles until about 4 o'clock, when she broached to "—that is, came to the wind, the man at the wheel evidently losing all control of the helm. This was the critical time, the high seas buried the vessel's ruil some two or three feet under water. Capt. Rounseville immediately seized an ax and went forward to cut away the foremast, no order that the vessel might right up. After entiting the rigging all clear he found the mast wouldn't fail, and commenced cutting that; but had not given more than two or three blows before the schooner began to go gradually, and in naif a minute, at the longest, the masts were lying upon the water, the vessel was clear over. At this time the wind was blowing like a hurricane, and roared like heavy thunder. The sea was

aster occurred. appeared some distance off-too far off to be attracted. The little hope that was excited suddenly departed, as the whitened sails were lost to view in the distance. But two hours' later another vessel came in sight, about three miles off, and here was new hope to the wretched men, but the vessel passed on, mattracted by the low lines of the wreck. These two last sad disappointments led to the raising of a signal of distress, and an old bine coat was holsted. At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon another vessel appeared about four miles to the windward, and before dark, the captain of this vessel (Capt. Oxley of the ship Flatworth, or route from China to London) discovered the wreck, and by dark had got within 100 yards of it. He got a bout out, and sent it alongside. Capt. Rounseville and his companions were so weak that they could not stand, and by another day at the longest must have perished, and as the boat came up they slid into it helplessly, and were taken to the Flatworth, where every attention was paid them by the kind hearted Englishman in command. When taken off two of the sailors were entirely naked, as they had been during the whole week. The sun had blistered them, as if had the captain and others. All were the merest skelstons. Capt. Rounseville, who weighed, before the wreck 100 pounds, has lost nearly 30 pounds in his eight days of suffering! A teaspoofful of brandy was given each one to start with, but even this was too men for their shattered systems, and very soon after reaching the ship, all were unconscious and remained in that state for two days. On reaching London the survivors were removed to the Sailors' Home in Well-st., where they met with every attention. As soon as he was able Capt. Rounseville published a card of thanks to Capt. Oxley, and took measures to communicate his gallant conduct to the American Consul, through whom the Government will be advised and will undoubtedly make some suitable acknowledgment.

THE STONEWALL DISASTER.

SIXTY-FIVE BODIES RECOVERED.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 1 .- Parties from the wreck of the steamer Stonewall report 65 bodies recovered. The colored steward and chambermaid are the only ones identified. The feeling against Capt. John T Washington of the Submarine No. 13, who passed the Stonewall while she was burning, and when, it is said, many lives could have been saved, is very intense. He is condemned in unmeasured terms. A report is received from Capt. Girardeau that a Vigilance Committee has been formed to lynch Capt. Washington on his return up the

A dispatch from Carbondale says that a party is busily engaged dragging the river for the bodies of those lost their lives by the recent steamboat disaster. Us o'clock this afternoon upward of 60 bodies have recovered, 10 of whom have been identified by friends. Two or three charred bodies were found of

PERSONAL NARRATIVES-FURTHER DETAILS OF

ritends. Two or three charred bodies were found on the wreck.

PERSONAL NARRATIVES—FURTHER DETAILS OF THE MISSISSIPPI DISASTER.

John H. Lyon, second-engineer of the steamer Stouewall, arrived at St. Louis on Friday morning. His statements of his personal experience and observation during the disaster is as follows: When the fire broke out I ran up to the hur ricane deck; from there I swung myself down, with my valise in my hand, to the bolier-deck; then I got hold again, swung down as far as I could, and jumped to the lower deck; I threw my valise in the river, grabbed a wheel-barrow, and jumped over with it, from the stern, where there were very few people; I caught my valise and struck out for the shore; ten men in the yawl landed, but there was only one of their number who would go back; he was an Irishman; he took a piece of wood, about three feet long, and started back alone, paddling with the board; he pas-sed close to me, and picked up five men alive; I got within fifteen or twenty feet of the shore, near a point of rocks, when the current struck me and carried me fifteen feet further in the river; then Submarine No. 13. Capt. Washington, came down, and the swell caused by it nearly drowned me. I thought I would have to cive up. I did not see the mame of the boat, but we all knew it was No. 18 coming right behind us. The river was full of people at that time. I was not excited. I saw her coming down, and thought some help was coming. I was never so surprised in my life as to see her pass by. She never stopped a wheel; I can prove it. The boat was burning when she passed. They could have saved a good many lives if they and stopped, and their waves no doubt drawned a good many people. I could just see them throw up their hands and sink; when they got the water in their months they were gone. I finally got to the shore, and crawled out on my hands and knees on the bank, near a ledge of rock. As to the cause of the fire, a deck passenger told me it was caused by one of the number smoking upon a bale of hay:

blocked up with people. They could not drive the moles overboard. A great jumny mules were burned on the boat. I saw several mules on shore; one had all its skin burned off, one its ears off, another its eye out.

Anna Gurney, another rescued passenger, gave her experience as follows: There was a young lady on board of the Stone wall about IT years of age, with whom Anna was well acquainted, and they kept together. On Wednesday evening, after supper, Anna invited her companion to go down with her on the main deck and skeep with her, as she had a comfortable berth. The women, being tired, divested themselves of their outer clothing and went to bed. On the deck were several Italians who were drunk and nolsy, one of whom had a cande in his hand and carclessly placed it on a bale of hay, setting it on fre. The alaim was immediately given, and in a second the boat was a perfect sheet of flame. Anna jumped up in her night-clothes to save herself. All was consternation and confusion. She stood on the gnards of the boat as long as it was safe, during which she felt perfectly calim and self-possessed. A gentleman came up and proposed that if she would pump off with him into the water, he would try and save her. She said, "No; try and save yourself, I think I can save myself." He jumped off and she saw him drown. She staid on the gnards until she was forced to jump into the river or burn to denth, as the boat in that quarter become nearly enveloped in flames. She made the plunge and went to the bottom. When she came up she caught hold of a rope and thought that it led to the boat, but it was a rope attached to the spar, which had tumbled over into the water. She palled here self along by the rope until she came to the spar that had drifted under the burning cabin overhead fell down and a portion struck her on the shoulders, injuring her severely. By this time she got off the spar, and while holding her hand was burned by drops of melted pitch which trickled down. She being under the guards, was saved from being crushed b

LARGE FIRE IN WILLIAMSBURGH-LGSS, \$30,000. About 6:30 last evening the premises of Shepherd & Titus, carriage builders, No. 27 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., was discovered to be on fire, and although the alarm was promptly given and strenous efforts made by the Fire Department to subdue the flames, the place was totally destroyed involving a loss dames, the place was totally destroyed involving a loss of \$12,000, on which there is an insurance of \$3,500 only. The flames also extended to the milk depot of B. Vath. No. 23 Grand-st., which was damaged to the amount of \$500, meluding a horse valued at \$250, No insurance. The flames next extended to the lager-beer saloon of John Gross, No. 33 Grand-st., which was burned. Loss on building and contents, \$12,000; insured for \$5,50e. Sparks from the burning building also communicated to the frame-building of James Ramsey, No. 19 South First-st, which was damaged to the amount of \$500. Insured for \$2,000. Nos. 14 and 16 South First-st, were also damaged to the extent of \$4,500, on which there is no insurance. The five is supposed to have been of incendary origin.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Yesterday about 4 a. m. a freight-train bound Yesterday about 4 a. m. a freight-train bound east was thrown from the track at Narrowsburgh, 26 miles west of Port Jervis, by a broken rail. An oil carcaught fire, and the flames spread so rapidly that in a few minutes 13 cars were burned. James Rourke, a brakeman, was burned to death. It is supposed he had become fastened between the cars in some manner, so that he was unable to extricate himself. He resided at Lackawaxen. Feam. The cars burned included eight of oil and five of cotton and tobacco. The accident caused a detention of trains for nearly tea hours.

An early train on the Southside Railroad, Long Island, ran over a cow near Valley Stream Station, yesterday, throwing the engine and three cars off the track. The interruption to travel was brief.

THE BOSTON LOTTERY-UNFAIR DEALING. THE BOSTON LOTTERY—UNFAIR DEALING.

Mr. Merguire, the man who drew the Coliseum
in Boston, has published a card showing that the managers of the lottery disposed of many tickets at a "nemihal" price. He desires to clear his own reputation from
the charge of frand, and says: "I will simply say that
Saturday morning, the 22d inst., I bought of the Association, before the drawing took place, 2,000 tickets for a
nominal sum, with the understanding that they were a
portion of the amount remaining unsold, and was informed that others had been disposed of in a like manuse.